bibliofile

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Review and discard of duplicate journals

To make room for new material (about 18,000 volumes are added each year) and to respond to requests for more study space, this year the Libraries will be reviewing journals that are duplicated in print and electronically, and discarding print volumes when the electronic copy is a permanent and adequate replacement.

The focus of the review will be on journal titles that are currently received in electronic form only. In the last few years, the Libraries have generally cancelled print in favour of electronic journals, reflecting both user preference and budgetary considerations.

The *Policy on Weeding* specifies that electronic copies of print titles are considered duplicates if:

- the electronic version contains complete and equivalent information,
- the electronic version is owned by the Libraries, and

Credit: IITS Creative Media Services

- perpetual access is assured through appropriate licensing and archiving provisions.

Complete and equivalent information means that the electronic version will be a reproduction of the entire print contents in a PDF format. If illustrations or graphics are not well-reproduced in the electronic version, the print copy will be retained. Perpetual access to an electronic version ensures that the Libraries will continue to have access to the years subscribed, even if it cancels the title.

Librarians will also consider whether print volumes of journals will be held long term by other institutions or whether electronic

http://library.concordia.ca

Review and discard of duplicate journals

continued from page 1

archiving is well-supported through initiatives such as Portico and JSTOR.

The Libraries are committed to preserving copies of print journals which are not widely held elsewhere, and are within the primary research and teaching mission of Concordia University, or are of local or Canadian interest. Concordia Libraries work cooperatively with Quebec and Canadian academic libraries to ensure the preservation of Quebec and Canadian intellectual output, and participates in national and provincial archiving initiatives.

This review of print journals is beginning with JSTOR titles, and titles for which the Libraries have purchased electronic backfiles.

<div align="right">Jocelyn Godolphin</div>

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Concordia's Virtual Private Network (VPN) offers alternative access to online resources

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) allows users to connect remotely to Concordia University's network. This service was made available by the Instructional & Information Technology Services (IITS) in January.

Each computer connected to the Internet has a clearly identifiable numeric address known as an IP address. By accessing Concordia's network through the VPN, off-campus computers are essentially assigned a Concordia IP address.

On a practical level, this means that you can now access a variety of library resources from home, including databases and journals, using the VPN as an alternative to authenticating with a Library PIN.

Although server authentication using the Library PIN allows for off-campus access to most library resources, some remained accessible only on campus. For example, the chemistry research tool *SciFinder Scholar*, was only accessible from on-campus, but VPN now makes this resource available from off-campus.

Nonetheless, some databases still require Library PIN authentication as do library services such as MyCLUES, Article Delivery, and COLOMBO.

A VPN connection should only be established to access restricted library or other Concordia resources. Since all Internet traffic goes through the Concordia network during a VPN session, accessing non-Concordia services slows the connection. Disconnect from the VPN when access to restricted resources is no longer required.

While connected to the Concordia VPN, users must comply with the *Concordia University Policy on Computing Facilities* (http://web2.concordia.ca/Legal_Counsel/policies/english/VRS/VRS-30.html).

<div align="right">Danielle Dennie
Tomasz Neugebauer</div>

For more information:
Consult
http://rorschach.concordia.ca/neg/vpn/
Contact the IITS helpline at (514) 848-2424, ext. 7613 or at help@concordia.ca

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Using Concordia's VPN

- Connect to the Internet through your usual Internet Service Provider
- Install and set up the Cisco VPN client (instructions and client available from http://rorschach.concordia.ca/neg/vpn/)
- Activate a second connection to the Concordia VPN (login with your MyConcordia NetName and password)

Gearing up for summer research

The busy winter semester is nearing an end and thoughts of sunny and relaxing summer days fill some of our heads – but not all of us. As busy faculty members you may use the summer months to conduct much of your research. Similarly, the graduate students you direct might be embarking on their own projects.

Librarians are available to help you and your students with identifying and locating resources. It could be a good time to get reacquainted with the numerous tools and services that the Libraries offer. We introduce new databases and services all year long but it may be challenging to absorb how these may impact you when you are pursuing your teaching and committee responsibilities.

Like you, subject librarians usually take some vacation during the summer. There still should be plenty of time for meetings to discuss research problems and strategies. Informal sessions for research groups are another possibility.

It is also a good time to communicate any recommended readings you plan to use in the fall semester. It generally takes about eight weeks between ordering a book and getting it on the shelf.

Contact information for all subject librarians is available at: http://library.concordia.ca/about/staff/

We look forward to hearing from you. ≋

Lee Harris

Spotlight on encyclopedias: beyond Wikipedia

Trying to convince your students to take a step away from Wikipedia for that quick concept definition or introductory overview? Point them towards our wide array of general and subject encyclopedias, a growing number of which are now searchable online. There is an encyclopedias available for just about every conceivable topic: abortion, disability, gangs, hair, kidnapping, native music, queer myth, polymer science, sports, taxation and witchcraft - to name but a few.

Encyclopedias may not match the timeliness, specificity or originality of journal articles, however, the potential advantages of these reference sources should not be overlooked. They can generate ideas for focusing research topics, help provide that all-important context, list key players or thinkers in a field and, through their bibliographies, lead to important further readings. ≋

Susie Breier

Finding encyclopedias

1. Search CLUES
- Do a Keyword Search
- Enter encyclopedia* (with the * to catch plural and singular) and add topical keywords:
  - **encyclopedia* and ecology** - retrieves such titles as Encyclopedia of World Environmental History, Life on Earth: An Encyclopedia of Biodiversity, Ecology, and Evolution, Encyclopedia of Environment and Society (online title)
  - **encyclopedia* and food** - retrieves such titles as The Oxford Companion to American Food and Drink, Encyclopedia of Junk Food and Fast Food, Encyclopedia of Food and Culture
- To limit your search results to online encyclopedias, click on "Modify Search" and choose Location: Internet

2. Browse our Web site
- A selection of general and major discipline-specific online encyclopedias is listed at http://library.concordia.ca/research/internet/encyclopedias.php
- Selected individual titles might also be included in the Databases Finder at http://library.concordia.ca/research/databases/
- Some titles are indexed on the Research Guides by Subject at http://library.concordia.ca/research/subjects/

3. Ask us
- Despite the multiple access points, finding just the right encyclopedia for a particular topic can involve a bit of creative investigation. Students can contact us via chat, e-mail, phone or in person. For more information, http://library.concordia.ca/help/questions/

Academia's Second Life

"To be able to stand next to a molecule that is as tall as you are, and to have your teacher be able to walk around it with you and comment,... that's pretty useful."

Welcome to Jean-Claude Bradley's virtual world of organic chemistry. Bradley is e-learning coordinator for the College of Arts and Sciences, and an associate professor of chemistry at Drexel University. In 2007, he helped create Drexel Island, a parcel of land in the virtual world Second Life where he teaches portions of his organic chemistry class.

Created in 2003 by San Francisco-based Linden Labs, Second Life (SL) is a virtual world that's entirely built and owned by its residents. It now contains over 12 million residents who create avatars to represent themselves and interact with others. The residents can even buy land or homes, or start businesses. Life in SL can be very similar to life in the real world: it offers museums, concerts, and shopping. But it is also becoming a popular venue for research, teaching, and socialization among educators and librarians.

In fact, the use of virtual worlds in research and education has grown considerably over the past year. The education community on SL is vibrant with more than 100 universities, colleges, and schools holding courses or owning their own

private or public islands where they've built virtual campuses with classrooms, departments, and libraries. The Second Life in Education wiki (http://sleducation.wikispaces.com/educationaluses) lists dozens of original examples where Second Life has been integrated into classrooms. This new type of teaching takes advantage of the "Neomillenial Learning Style" (Dede, 2005), which is characterized by the use of multiple forms of media, collaboration, and individualized and experiential learning.

Through the *Campus: Second Life* programme, Linden Labs also lends out plots of land to educators who want to experiment with holding classes in SL. Examples of classes given in the Campus region include "Life in the Universe" by the Department of Astronomy,

"Introduction to Business Studies" from the University of Edinburgh, Management School.

Virtual worlds like SL also hold immense potential for scientific research. Studies have already been carried out in SL on such diverse topic as taxation policies (residents spent over US$ 300 million in 2007 alone in SL), on using SL to help Asperger's syndrome patients build social skills, and on studying the effect of physical appearance in SL on social interaction in the real world.

Virtual worlds like Second Life hold immense potential for scientific research.

As part of its role in teaching and research, SL is also quickly becoming a popular location for

The author's avatar stands in front of Drexel University's Chemistry Department in Second Life.

Academia's Second Life

continued from page 4

conferences, presentations and events of all kinds. IBM is well known for hosting employee meetings in Second Life, but other groups and conference organizers are also jumping on board. For example, The Nature Publishing Group has created Second Nature Island where scientific talks are given on a regular basis. In February, George Monbiot, British environmentalist and author of the book *Heat*, was invited on the island to give a talk on climate change.

As in most academic settings, librarians have also carved out a place for themselves within SL. Info Island, created in 2006, is home to a virtual reference desk where volunteer librarians are often present to help answer questions and guide new residents. Much like in the real world, Info Island's reference desk is the perfect place to kick start your academic second life. ❧

Danielle Dennie

For more information:

Dede, Chris. (2005). Planning for neomillenial learning styles. In D. G. Oblinger, & J. L. Oblinger (Eds), *Educating the Net generation*. Educause. Retrieved March 23, 2008. Online: http://www.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/pub7101o.pdf

Joanna Scott's blog on Second Nature: http://network.nature.com/blogs/user/joannascott

New Media Consortium Campus: http://sl.nmc.org/about/

Second Life: http://www.secondlife.com

Second Life Grid, Programme in Education: http://secondlifegrid.net/programs/education

Second Life in Education Wiki: http://sleducation.wikispaces.com/

Second Life Library: http://infoisland.org/

Sim Teach Wiki (Official Second Life Education Wiki): http://simteach.com/

Staff announcements

Ms. Jennifer Cyr has been appointed to the position of Reference Librarian (Limited Term Appointment). Ms. Cyr holds a Master of Library and Information Science from the University of Western Ontario as well as a Bachelor of Arts with a major in French & Classical Civilization from the University of Windsor. Ms. Cyr's professional experience is varied. Before coming to Concordia Libraries, she worked at Conestoga College in Kitchener, Ontario, where she provided general reference assistance and was a subject specialist for Business and Media Studies. She also has experience cataloguing materials in French, English, Spanish, Italian and German. ❧

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Mr. Cameron Hoffman has been appointed to the position of Information Literacy/Liaison Librarian. Mr. Hoffman earned a Master of Library & Information Studies from the University of Alberta. He also holds a Bachelor of Education with a major in English Language Arts as well as a Bachelor of Arts with a major in English Literature from the University of Alberta. Prior to joining Concordia Libraries, he worked at the University of Lethbridge where he was responsible for information literacy instruction, collection development, liaison and specialized reference for Education. He has made a number of presentations to professional groups on the topic of information literacy.❧

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Understanding Copibec

Copibec, also known as the Société québécoise de gestion collective des droits de reproduction, is a non-profit collective organization that acts "… on behalf of rightsholders, i.e. Quebec authors and publishers who have appointed Copibec to manage the reproduction rights for their printed works (books, newspapers, periodicals)." Copibec is one of several "collective societies" in the country whose role is prescribed in Canada's Copyright Act. The Canadian equivalent to Copibec is Access Copyright, the Canadian Copyright Licensing Agency, but many other organizations also deal with other forms of copyrighted material such as sheet music or live performance of plays (for a complete list, see http://www.cb-cda.gc.ca/societies/index-e.html).

Concordia University holds licenses from Copibec that, for example, allow professors to make multiple copies of portions of books and articles for class use, the production of course packs, interlibrary loan services, and photocopying in the Libraries. Copibec has these agreements with all Quebec universities via CREPUQ and one of its goals is to facilitate the management of copyright permissions for all organizations. Organizations enter voluntarily into license agreements with Copibec and these licenses allow users to reproduce (within the limits set by the Copyright Act) not only Quebec publications but also international copyrighted material (exceptions are posted at http://copibec.qc.ca). As a result of Copibec setting-up bilateral agreements with collective societies in the rest of Canada and in many other countries, its licenses allow, for example, the reproduction of a portion of a book published in Australia without having to find out who is responsible for those rights.

Copibec's other important role is to pay out royalties to authors and publishers or to the organizations that manage reproduction rights in other parts of Canada and in other countries. It does this by analyzing usage through copy logs and samplings. For example, Concordia faculty members, in accordance with the license agreements with Copibec, must employ the University's accredited photocopy centers to make multiple copies of excerpts of copyrighted works for students and fill out forms identifying these works when making requests for reproductions. These forms are forwarded to Copibec, which may analyze over 228,000 similar types of logs annually.

Andréa Harland

> **For more information:**
> Attend the "Copyright implications for university teaching" workshop on Monday, May 5 at 12:30 p.m. (LB-211). To register, go to http://teaching.concordia.ca/workshops/

Concordia to host post-conference event on statistics

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services. This year, its annual conference will be held in Québec City from August 10 to 14. Delegates from around the world will discuss professional issues and exchange viewpoints and practices while experiencing local culture. Five thousand delegates from 120 countries will explore the theme "Libraries without borders: Navigating towards global understanding." The event is an exceptional opportunity to showcase the essential role libraries play in educating and empowering citizens.

Following the conference, Concordia Libraries will partner with the Montreal Public Libraries Network to host a 2-day event on August 18 and 19 on "Library statistics for the 21st century." This joint initiative of IFLA, the UNESCO Institute of Statistics and the International Standards Organization is designed to reflect a new model of global library statistics based on international standards. The event aims to attract 200 library and information professionals concerned with the management and evaluation of information services. Academic libraries collect statistics, be they of usage patterns, of transactions, of acquisitions, primarily to "improve" and/or "enhance" service.

For more information, consult:
http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/ifla

Music information behaviour

Ms. Audrey Laplante is the Music and Dance Librarian. In addition to her responsibilities at Concordia, she is currently enrolled in a doctoral program at the School of Information Studies at McGill University, and has taught courses related to library systems and information retrieval at both McGill and Université de Montréal. Preliminary research findings were presented at the International Conference on Music Information Retrieval (ISMIR) in 2006 and at the CAML/CUMS Joint Conference in 2007. Interested in music information retrieval? Contact Audrey via e-mail at audrey.laplante@concordia.ca.

Over the last decade, the quantity of music recordings available in digital format has increased exponentially due to efficient audio compression methods, inexpensive storage space, and increased accessibility to large communication bandwidths. Consequently, tools were developed to facilitate the exchange, management, retrieval, and purchase of music material in digital format. Examples include peer-to-peer applications and pay-for-music sites (iTunes), systems that generate radio stations tailored to individual tastes (last.fm, Pandora), as well as more innovative systems such as query-by-humming systems where the query is a fragment of a tune hummed, whistled or played by the user into a microphone (midomi).

Notwithstanding the high interest for music information retrieval systems of all sorts, the needs of real-life users have not been extensively researched. This means that current systems are based on the intuition and personal experience of their developers. Given this context, I decided to study the music information behaviour of young adults to understand how they discover new music artists or genres in everyday life. I conducted 15 in-depth individual interviews with local French-speaking young adults (18-25 years).

Not surprisingly, analysis of the interviews shows that young adults rely heavily on their social network to discover new music. The main reason for this is twofold: (1) their friends, colleagues or relatives know their tastes and can provide personalized recommendations, and (2) as they know the tastes of their friends, colleagues or relatives, they are able to determine whether or not to trust their recommendations. In comparison, music critics, librarians or music store staff are not considered "trustworthy." One participant mentioned that professional music reviewers "don't write for you, knowing your tastes. It is intended for everyone. Hence, it is a considerably less reliable source."

Music Internet resources and music stores are also very popular among participants who find the possibility of browsing appealing. Participants frequently reported going to music stores to browse – sometimes very systematically, sometimes in a more chaotic way – looking at CD covers hoping to discover a completely unknown artist that will become a favourite. Popular Web resources such as MySpace Music (http://music.myspace.com) and Allmusic (http://allmusic.com) provide different ways to navigate and browse between artists and albums. All participants interviewed endorse the "Friend Space" feature (a list of a music group's "friends") in MySpace Music. As one participant explained "It's a good way to see […] which groups they listen to, to find groups that make similar music, and groups they do concerts with… Oh! It's really, really useful!"

Interviews also revealed that more often than not music discoveries result from more or less serendipitous encounters and are unexpected but welcome outcomes or "by-products" of daily activities. Young adults interviewed seem to be constantly monitoring their environment for potentially interesting music. It could be music one has heard at work, in a café or in someone else's car, or from a result of a conversation that has naturally turned to music.

To date, music information retrieval systems designers have focused on developing perfect search algorithms. As revealed by this study, the behaviour of real-life users suggests, however, that it could be advantageous to concentrate efforts on developing new browsing facilities and/or functionalities that encourage serendipitous encounters. The importance of friends and family also indicates that music information retrieval systems including a social network component might be better positioned to find broad-based acceptance among young adults. ⬙

New databases available

- The **Cambridge Structural Database** (CSD) records bibliographic, 2D chemical and 3D structural results from crystallographic analyses of over 322,000 organics, organometallics and metallic complexes. The CSD is available at the Vanier Library on workstation VL-140 during the library's opening hours.
- The **Chicago Manual of Style Online** provides editing and publishing rules for American English grammar, usage, and document preparation. Sample forms, letters, style sheets as well as footnotes and bibliographies are included. Based on the 15th edition of the print equivalent, the online manual is fully searchable, as is its Q&A feature.
- The **Complete Dictionary of Scientific Biography** provides articles on the professional lives of scientists from classical antiquity to modern times. The included bibliographies cover both the scientists' work and secondary material about them. Equivalent to 26 print volumes, the complete text is fully searchable.

- **Jazz Discography Online** includes 175,000 jazz recording sessions from 1896 to today and can be searched by musician, leader, record label, song, recording date, instrument, nationality of musician and more. Created and maintained by Tom Lord, the discography covers all categories of jazz and other creative improvised music. Online access is available for 2 simultaneous users on-campus only (no remote access).
- ISI-Thomson Scientific's **Journal Citation Reports Online (2006 Science Edition)** provides citation data for evaluating approximately 4,500 scholarly journals. The measures include citation and article counts, impact factor and immediacy index. Data can be filtered by subject category, publisher, country or selected journals. ❧

Susie Breier

Access these and other databases at http://library.concordia.ca/research/databases

A sampling of new online encyclopedias

- *Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology*
- *Encyclopaedia Judaica*
- *Encyclopedia of Business and Finance*
- *Encyclopedia of E-Collaboration*
- *Encyclopedia of Environment and Society*
- *Encyclopedia of GIS*
- *Encyclopedia of Internet Technologies and Applications*
- *Encyclopedia of Race and Racism*
- *Encyclopedia of Stress*

- *Encyclopedia of Western Colonialism Since 1450*
- *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*
- *Philosophy of Science A-Z*
- *Schirmer Encyclopedia of Film*
- *The Water Encyclopedia Hydrologic Data and Internet Resources*
- *World of Sports Science*

Access these encyclopedias by searching the title in CLUES at http://clues.concordia.ca/search/t